

MAY - 10/673,220
Client/Matter: 006911-0302822

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please delete paragraph [0002] and replace it with the following new paragraph:

[0002] Reclining chairs may be more comfortable if the chair's ottoman (also known as a leg rest or footrest) can be elevated and extended while the back of the chair is tilted rearward to allow the user to comfortably recline with his or her feet raised. A higher degree of elevation (or pitch) of the ottoman may provide a higher degree of comfort. However, a reclining chair that includes a rocker arrangement may become unstable when the ottoman is elevated and extended, unless a locking mechanism is provided to prevent rocking movement of the chair when the ottoman is in the extended position. Typical examples of prior art rocking reclining chairs that include locking mechanisms are shown in U.S. Patent Nos. ~~6,000,745~~ 6,000,754 and 4,601,513. Such mechanisms, which are typically handle-operated can be complex and include many parts in their linkages. A complex mechanism may be more difficult to manufacture and assemble, and may also require the user to apply an undesirable amount of force to the handle to operate the mechanism.

Please delete paragraph [0023] and replace it with the following new paragraph:

[0023] When the chair 10 is in its upright position as shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3, it is free to rock forwardly and rearwardly on the lower curved surfaces of the rocker cams 23. During rocking motion, the springs 32 serve to damp the rocking movement of the chair, and also provide a resilient "bounce" to assist the user in continuing the rocking motion. The springs 32, which as described above are held in the spring mounting blocks ~~[[32]]~~ 30 and 34, also maintain the rocker cams 23 in the desired transverse position atop the left and right base members 22.

Please delete paragraph [0027] and replace it with the following new paragraph:

[0027] The upholstered ottoman 16 is mounted on left and right pantograph ottoman linkage sets 54, which form respective parts of the left and right side mechanisms

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20. Each of these ottoman linkage sets 54 includes a crank link 56 that is fixedly connected to the torque tube extension 49, so that motion of the handle ~~[[68]]~~ 18 may drive the ottoman linkage 54 for a movement between its extended and retracted positions. Each of the ottoman linkage sets 54 includes forward, middle and rear first links 58, 60 and 62; and forward and rear second links 64 and 66. Describing one side, the upper, forward ends of the links 58 and 60 are connected by pivot joints 68 to the vertical, longitudinal flange of a primary ottoman mounting bracket 70, which also includes a transverse flange to which the ottoman 16 is secured.

Please delete paragraph [0034] and replace it with the following new paragraph:

[0034] The longitudinal drive element 122 is pivotally mounted at an intermediate location along its length to the support plate 38 by a pivot joint 136. As described above, the forward end of the longitudinal drive element 122 is attached to a pin ~~[[138]]~~ 120 that is received in the first slot 118. The rearward end of the longitudinal drive element 122 it is pivotally connected to a connecting link 140 by a pivot joint 142. At a location rearward of the pivot joint 142, the longitudinal drive element 122 is pivotally connected to the upper forward end of the v-shaped link 42 by the pivot joint 143 (as best seen in FIGURE 9).

Please delete paragraph [0041] and replace it with the following new paragraph:

[0041] To operate the mechanism 20 of the chair 10, the user assumes a comfortable seating position and pulls the handle 18 rearwardly (in a counterclockwise direction from the perspective of FIGURE 2). The ottoman linkage 54 will be driven by rotation of the torque tube 51 to begin extending, as shown in FIGURES 4 and 5. At the same time, the rocker locking assembly 110 will be put into motion, as the main drive link 114 is also driven by rotation of the torque tube 51. As the main drive link 114 moves rearwardly, pin 120 is slidingly cammed in slot 118 along the first camming surface 124, which drives the longitudinal drive element 122 upwardly at its forward end. As a result, the longitudinal drive element 122 is caused to pivot around pivot joint 136, and its rearward end moved downwardly, driving the connecting link 140 downwardly as well, which in turn causes the pivot link 144 to rotate in a counterclockwise direction (as seen in FIGURE 5) to

MAY -- 10/673,220
Client/Matter: 006911-0302822

move the lock roller 150 on the pivot link 144 downwardly. First and second locking links
[[142]] 152, 156 also are driven by movement of the pivot link 144 toward a more generally
aligned orientation.